

Labelled

25 Dec 81

680 acre

EG: 87B-36  
53 contributing  
29 non-contributing

United States Department of the Interior  
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

See instructions in How to Complete National Register Forms  
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

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date entered

1. Name

historic Woodville; Aquasco

and or common Aquasco Historic District (preferred) SURVEY DISTRICT

2. Location

street & number Aquasco Road (MD Rt. 381), St. Mary's Church Road,  
Dr. Bowen Road, St. Philip's Road n/a not for publication

city, town Aquasco n/a vicinity of congressional district Eighth

state Maryland code 24 county Prince George's code 033

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name multiple private owners (more than 50)

street & number

city, town vicinity of state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Prince George's County Courthouse

street & number Main Street

city, town Upper Marlboro state Maryland 20772

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Maryland Historical Trust  
Historic Sites Inventory has this property been determined eligible? ☐ yes ☒ no

date 1981 ☐ federal ☒ state ☐ county ☐ local

depository for survey records Maryland Historical Trust, 21 State Circle

city, town Annapolis state Maryland 21401

## 7. Description

PG: 87B-36

**Condition**

☐ excellent  
☒ good  
☐ fair

☐ deteriorated  
☐ ruins  
☐ unexposed

**Check one**

☐ unaltered  
☒ altered

**Check one**

☒ original site  
☐ moved      date      n/a

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

**Number of Resources****Contributing**

53  
0  
0  
0  
53

**Noncontributing**

29 buildings  
0 sites  
0 structures  
0 objects  
29 Total

Number of previously listed  
National Register properties  
included in this nomination: 0

Original and historic functions  
and uses: agricultural, commercial, residential

**DESCRIPTION SUMMARY:**

Aquasco is a small agricultural community located at the southernmost tip of Prince George's County, Maryland. It lies on gently rolling farmland between the floodplain of the Patuxent River on the east and Swanson's Creek on the west and south. The community's agriculture consists mainly of middle-to late-nineteenth and early twentieth-century vernacular buildings, with farmhouses, barns, and related outbuildings being the most common structures. In addition, churches, schools, and commercial buildings are represented. All of the contributing houses are of frame construction, and represent one of several basic types, with variations in form, ornamentation, and modifications. Buildings designated as non-contributing buildings are residential and commercial structures which are less than fifty years old.

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GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

Aquasco is a small agricultural community located at the southern tip of Prince George's County, Maryland. It occupies an area of approximately 15 square miles on a peninsula of land bounded by the Patuxent River estuary on the east and Swanson's Creek on the west and south. The terrain is mostly flat on the high ground at the center of the peninsula, and becomes gently rolling as it slopes off to the watercourses, with steeper slopes and ravines along the tributary creeks. The highest ground lies about 150 to 175 feet above sea level, and falls off to about 50 to 75 feet above sea level before dropping to the floodplain, which is broad and marshy at most locations along the Patuxent.

The land included in the Aquasco Historic District is an area of approximately 680 acres, or 1 square mile, encompassing a large portion of the high ground at the center of the community and the adjacent countryside as far as Swanson's creek on the west.

Aquasco has long been a tobacco farming region, and about one-third of the land is still in field today, with tobacco and corn the primary crops. The remaining land is occupied by open pasture, woodland of relatively recent growth, and single-family residential properties ranging in size from about one-half to ten acres.

Aquasco Road (MD Rt. 381) runs from north to south through the center of Aquasco, and is the principal transportation route through the area. Secondary roads intersect Aquasco Road at intervals, branching out to the east and west and leading toward the river and creek. These roads include St. Mary's Church Road, the river and creek. These roads include St. Mary's Church Road, Eagle Harbor Road, and Neck Road to the east, and Dr. Bowen Road, St. Phillips Road, and John Wesley Church (Christ Church) Road to the west. The intersection of Aquasco Road with St. Mary's Church Road and Dr. Bowen Road establishes an easily identifiable center for the community, marked by St. Mary's Church on the southeast corner of the intersection and the J. C. Thomas house on the northeast corner.

Most of the houses in the community are located along the main roads, with the densest concentration along Aquasco Road. Typically, the houses are sited relatively close to the road, with setback of between 50 and 150 feet. They are spaced widely apart at irregular intervals, although along Aquasco Road in the center of the community there are small concentrations of adjacent houses, particularly where lots have been subdivided for new houses in the twentieth century.

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GENERAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

Some of the larger houses are set farther back from the road, up to 800 feet, and include numerous outbuildings situated behind the main house. Generally, these buildings were the main residences on the large farms and estates of the community, which were typically between 100 and 500 acres in size. Most of these houses still occupy large parcels of land in field, pasture, or woodland that extends beyond the house into the adjacent countryside.

Most of the houses, both small and large, are sited on a hill, rise, or other high ground. There is usually a dirt or gravel drive leading to the house, often ending with a circular turn-around and providing access to the outbuildings and fields to the rear. Even the most modest houses usually have some landscaping, typically including mature trees near the house and various other shrubs and plantings. Some of the larger houses have more elaborate landscaping, such as the Adams-Bowen House (#3) which has a formal garden, picket and gingerbread fences, and trellises. Some buildings have 19th-century hand-pump wells (for example, #2, #36, #40), or fenced fields and pastures (#7, #9, #37), and there are cemeteries associated with the churches and some houses (#14, #19, #30, #34), but other such built features in the landscape are minimal.

The buildings in the Aquasco Historic District are mostly middle- to late-nineteenth century and early twentieth century farmhouses, barns and outbuildings. There are a few institutional buildings and commercial buildings, and a number of twentieth-century houses. Of eighty-two structures and sites in the district, twenty-nine have been designated as contributing to the character of the district. In general, all buildings less than fifty years old have been designated non-contributing, even though some of these are compatible with the character of the area or may provide significant expressions of the community's more recent growth (for example, the IGA store, #K).

Nearly all of the contributing structures in the district, including all of the houses, are of wood frame construction.

The simplest and earliest type of house construction is a single-room or double-room structure, typically one story with an attic, covered by a gable roof that was often extended at a gentler slope to cover a front porch or rear shed extension (#2, #4, #9, #16, #27, #31, #37),

The earliest free-standing house of this type is said to be the Wood House (#27), a 1½ story, five-bay building with a gable roof extending over porches in front and back. Most of the extant houses of this type, however, have long been integrated as appendages to larger houses (#2, #4, #9, #37). Several of these older structures, reputedly 18th-century and subsequently

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## GENERAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

used as kitchens, are of hand-hewn log construction (the John E. Turner House, #37, the Michael J. Stone House, #9, and possibly House #2). Another example of the type, the Cochrane House (#16) is comprised of two separate structures joined side-by-side. All of these examples illustrate one of the most significant and prevalent aspects of house development in Aquasco - the accretion of usually larger house forms onto older structures. This process illustrates both the practical attitude to building in the community and the necessity in a rural society to conserve the investment represented by earlier houses.

Another significant aspect of house development in Aquasco, the tendency to continue using the same basic house types relatively unchanged, is shown by a twentieth-century example of this house type, the Villa de Sales Tenant House (#31).

A second early house type represented in Aquasco is the "stack" house, a two-story structure with one room on each floor (House, #2).

The most prevalent nineteenth-century farmhouse type is the "I" house, a two-story structure with center hall and side parlors, one room deep. The "I" house is characterized by its long and usually unornamented rectangular shape, gable roof with chimneys at each end, and vertical proportions. It is usually composed of three bays in the earlier examples and five bays in the later. A variant is the "2/3 I" house, which is similar but has a side hall and only one parlor. Later examples of the "I" house often have rear appendages, cross gables, and modest ornamentation.

The pure "I" house plan can be viewed in the Thomas Tenant House (#4) and the Conway Young House (#5); the "2/3 I" house is best represented by the Connick House (#40). Other "I" houses with rear appendages, additions, and other modifications include the Compton House (#8), the Young Farmhouse (#10), the Hall House (#32), the Miss Delilah Waters House (#8), and other Houses (#11, 12, 20, 22, and 23). In some of the "I" houses, there are very large additions that completely transform the original form and image of the house - for example, the Dr. John Dare House (#18), and the Michael J. Stone House (#9).

The other most prevalent 19th-century house type represented in Aquasco is the Georgian plan house, with center hall and double parlors on either side, and the similar "2/3 Georgian," or the side hall and double parlor plan. These houses are usually larger in size, 2 or 2½ stories, and three or five bays with a gable or hipped roof. Many of them are main blocks that were built as additions to earlier houses, and most have Italianate ornamentation and finely finished interiors.

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GENERAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

The 2/3 Georgian form is represented in the J. C. Thomas House (#1), the P. A. Bowen House (#7), St. Mary's Rectory (#35), and the John E. Turner House (#37). The full Georgian form is represented in the high-style houses such as the Adams-Bowen House (#3) and the William Barker House (#28). It is a revealing reflection on the permanence of the additive building tradition in Aquasco that the Adams-Bowen House, although designed and built as a unit, imitates the aggregate form with its large, symmetrical main block in the front and narrow, vertical, and asymmetrical rear wing.

The most elaborate house in Aquasco, the Villa de Sales (#29), represents the high-style eclecticism that influenced the area at the culmination of the Victorian era. This house has an aggregate plan and multiplicity of Victorian features, including picturesque massing, large porches, combined gable and hipped roofs, patterned slate, and profuse ornament.

Early 20th-century house forms are represented in Aquasco by several modest bungalows (#15, #21).

The two churches in the Aquasco Historic District are important visual landmarks in the community (St. Dominic's R. C. Chapel, #30, St. Mary's Church, #34). They are masonry buildings similar in form, each with a large gable-roofed nave, bell-tower, and Gothic detailing. The district also includes the site of the Methodist Episcopal Church (#19).

The one school represented in the district, the Woodville Schoolhouse (#36) is a well-preserved example of a rural schoolhouse with its small yard and large windows admitting light into the classroom.

There are few commercial buildings within the district, reflecting its primarily agricultural character. Most of the presently used commercial buildings are non-contributing 20th-century structures. However, there are some older commercial structures, including the Aquasco Mill ruin (#6), dating from ca. 1789, some farmhouses on Aquasco Road that may also have served as small stores (for example, #33), and the Grimes Store dating from ca. 1935 (#17).

The greatest number of farm buildings in Aquasco are tobacco barns of vertical hand or machine-hewn frame construction with gabled, standing seam metal roofs. Among the most prominent of these are the Holland tobacco barns (#13); other typical examples are located in fields off Dr. Bowen Road (#2, #7, #8), and off Aquasco Road (#18, #22, #24, #25, #29, #39, #40).

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GENERAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

Another barn type represented is a gable-roofed central barn surrounded by a shed apron. Examples of this type include the Selby tobacco barn (#13) and one of the Compton tobacco barns (#8).

Several of the largest houses in Aquasco include numerous outbuildings (#3, #18, #29, #37). At the end of the 19th century, architectural style began to influence the design of some of these outbuildings. Examples of this include the prominently sited combination barn/stable/corn crib at the Adams-Bowen House, with its cross-gable resembling an "I" house (#3), and the rare Victorian high-style stable at Villa de Sales (#29).

Other farm buildings and outbuildings represented in the Historic District include corn cribs (#7, #9, #29, #37), hen houses (#3, #18, #29), smoke houses (#3, #7, #29, #37), ice houses (#9, #25), milking barns (#7, #29) slave/servant quarters (#9, #37), and numerous sheds.

A few outbuildings are reputed to survive from the eighteenth century. These include the kitchen wing at the Michael J. Stone House (#9) and three structures at the John E. Turner House (#37) - a barn, a small, gable-roofed one-room hand-hewn log cabin which served as a slave or servant's house, and a vertical-frame smokehouse. Most other barns and outbuildings probably date from the 19th century. There are several recent barns within the district that maintain the traditional construction methods (#A, #7, #8, #13, #35).

Additions and/or alterations have occurred to most of the contributing buildings in Aquasco Historic District. Some have involved minor modifications as a result of modernization, but others have been more extensive. In many cases, these alterations or additions date from the 19th century, and are an important expression of the evolutionary character of the buildings. In many cases, the 20th-century additions are equally compatible and can be seen as part of a continuing tradition of change and adaptation.

## 8. Significance

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Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below				
prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion	
1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science	
1500-1599	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture	
1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social	
1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)	

Specific dates c.1800-1935

Builder Architect

unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Applicable Criteria: A, C

Applicable Exceptions: none

Significance Evaluated: local

### SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY:

The Aquasco Historic District represents one of the few remaining examples of a well-preserved agricultural community in Southern Maryland that reached its height in the nineteenth century. Its evolution as a town center for neighboring tobacco farms is typical of the region. However, its variety of house types ranging from modest vernacular "I" houses to distinctively stylish Victorian estates presents a rare, rich assemblage of buildings in a small agrarian center. The landscape and the traditional farm buildings, as well as the houses, are still in good condition, having suffered only moderate intrusion by alteration and incompatible construction. The district creates a strong and unusual visual image in southern Prince George's County of a significant time and aspect of the county's history.



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### HISTORY AND SUPPORT

Prince George's County was formed in 1696 out of territory previously held by Calvert and Charles Counties. The division of the land into smaller sections for administrative purposes created Prince Frederick Hundred in the southernmost tip of the county, the region now designated as the Aquasco District, No. 8. Within the hundred, small settlement centers evolved. One of them was the town of Aquasco, known in the nineteenth century as Woodville, which is the focus of this historic district nomination.

The area around Aquasco was divided into large land tracts originally granted to individuals by Calvert County and known by such names as The Hatchet, Purchase, Dove's Perch, and Ludford's Hope. Although the region is characterized by fertile agricultural lands, fed by Swanson's Creek on the west and by the Patuxent River on the east, settlement in the area was less dense than that further north, and the growth of population progressed at a slower rate. The history of the area has depended on the use of its land and particularly on the development of a tobacco-based economic and social structure. The character of the society that gradually evolved was rooted in traditional agricultural practices and the sequential inheritance of farms from generation to generation.

Crucial to the economic structure was the role played by the Patuxent River, both in feeding the land and in providing a transportation route for shipping tobacco crops to market. By 1747 the tobacco production of the area was sufficient to warrant the proposal of a tobacco inspection warehouse site at Trueman's Point. Although the warehouse site was actually relocated further north, Trueman's Point and other landings were used to collect the region's crops for shipment north to Baltimore. As produce was transported out of the area by the Patuxent, other goods were brought in. The importance of the river in transporting people and products, including building materials and furniture, did not diminish until the early twentieth century.

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HISTORY AND SUPPORT (continued)

The variety of occupations and levels of prosperity among the nineteenth century residents is evident in the wide range of houses still existing in the area. Some of the oldest houses were modest farmhouses, gradually enlarged over the years as families and their resources grew. The Michael J. Stone House (#9) and the Cochrane House (#16) are good examples of additive vernacular architecture. In some cases, enlargements were made by pushing one small house up against another and building a passageway between them (St. Mary's Rectory, #35, J.C. Thomas House, #1). Some of the smallest houses that still stand may have been laborers' or tenants' cottages on larger farms (Thomas Tenant House, #4); others may have sheltered servants or slaves (J.E. Turner House outbuilding, #37).

The largest houses in the area were built as country estates by the most prominent families. The William Barker House of the 1830s (#28), the Forbes House (Villa de Sales) of the 1870s (#29), and the Adams-Bowen house of 1890 (#3) are all interesting examples of ornate, stylish architecture, unusual in the rural areas of southern Maryland. These houses were surrounded by large land holdings, but they were the residences of gentlemen farmers who were often engaged in other occupations outside of the immediate locality,

In the nineteenth century the settlement along Aquasco Road became more than a simple cluster of farmhouses. Several social institutions appeared in the area defining the town center. George Howells operated a tavern beside the road which in later years was known as Temperance Hall. While the public house was surely a gathering place, other social needs were met by the churches that had established chapels in the town. The 1830s and 1840s had seen the construction of both the Episcopal Church, St. Mary's Chapel (#34), and a Methodist Episcopal Church (no longer standing, site #19) along Aquasco Road. The Catholic Chapel, St. Dominic's (#30), was erected in 1879. The town of Aquasco was recognized by formal public services, too, which included a post office and School No. 9, both of which appear on "Martinet's Map of Prince George's County, 1861."

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HISTORY AND SUPPORT (continued)

Through the eighteenth century, the area was characterized by large farms primarily in tobacco cultivation, owned by a few families. Access to the area by land would have been limited to pathways linking the farms and leading to the principal road which ran north to Horsehead. The farmhouses were not clustered in the eighteenth century, but were more likely scattered thinly in the area on the large land tracts. The population of the area gradually grew over the years, with new families buying land and settling in the area. It was the nineteenth century which saw the development of a discernible community along Aquasco Road. As the entire region developed and newcomers entered the area, they tended to build their houses between the creek and the river, on the relatively dry ground above the floodplain, near the land route to larger communities to the north.

Although farming continued to be the main occupation of the area's residents, other services, skills and institutions were introduced to the community. Mid-nineteenth century maps indicate the locations of a grist mill, several small stores, a local tavern, churches, and both a post office and a school centered around Aquasco Road.

The mill, which is now a ruin (Inventory #6), was located on the edge of Swanson's Creek and was approached by a lane leading west from Aquasco Road. From its construction c. 1789 until the 1920s, the mill provided an important local service to the relatively self-sufficient community. Similarly, the small general stores supplied the farmers with those items they could not produce themselves and provided a variety of goods, including foodstuffs, for those residents who did not farm.

Among the residents of Aquasco in the mid-nineteenth century were descendants of some of the earliest settlers in the region: Craycrofts, Woods, and Truemans. Other families, including the Contees and the Bowlings, had moved into the area in the eighteenth century. The 1850 census provides a valuable view of the community at that time. Important families whose long-term residence in the area shaped the town's history included the Bowens, Bowlings, Canters, Chichesters, Craycrofts, DeMarrs, Forbeses, Halls, McPhersons, Mortons, Scotts, Selbys, Sommervilles, Stones, Thomases, Turners, and Woods. While most of the occupation listings were farmer or planter, or laborer or overseer, other listings included cooper, miller, blacksmith, merchant, physician, minister, postmaster, and school teacher.

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HISTORY AND SUPPORT (continued)

The Civil War brought subtle changes in the town's development. Although there were not a large number of slaves in the area prior to the war, and while Emancipation thus did not radically affect the agricultural system, it did allow the black population to assert its presence in new ways. Two churches were built by freedmen after the war, the African Methodist Episcopal Church in 1868, and St. Philip's Chapel, the first Episcopal chapel for blacks in the county, in 1878. The original African Methodist Church has been replaced by a modern building, and St. Philip's Chapel was destroyed by fire in 1976. Both sites and cemeteries are still in use (St. Philip's Chapel Site, #14). County legislation requiring provision of universal public primary education led to the establishment of a series of small schools for black children, which were maintained separately from the school for whites.

The black population of both workers and landowners gradually rose in the late nineteenth century, as some of the large land-holding families sold off portions of their properties to both black and white newcomers. The character of the area--large farms retained in family ownership for generations and a variety of closely-knit individuals and institutions in the community--slowly began to erode as the twentieth century progressed. There was a strong sense of community still present in the early 1900s; several of the residents built a town social hall near the corner of Aquasco and Dr. Bowen Roads, where dances, social meetings, and supper parties were held. Farming was still the predominant way of life in the area, and many of the older families, which had frequently intermarried together, still held substantial portions of land. However, with the first World War and the introduction of the automobile, the relatively insulated community began to feel the effects of increased interaction with the major cities of Washington and Baltimore and the larger towns in the surrounding counties. Increasingly, children growing up in Aquasco left the town, their families' properties being sold in smaller lots to unrelated buyers.

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## HISTORY AND SUPPORT (continued)

Recent changes in the community include the influx of a non-agrarian population, living on small one- to five-acre lots, and the introduction of modern facilities such as gas stations and other retail stores. Despite these changes, the town of Aquasco has not suffered from strong development pressures, in part because of its distance from Washington. The Aquasco Speedway, an automobile racing strip, and the Pepco power plant, built in 1964, have been the most significant intrusions on the surrounding area. Several of the newer families living in the older houses have been attracted to the Aquasco area largely because of its relatively undisturbed rural character. The landscape is still an agrarian one, with tobacco farming much in evidence, and many of the houses with their associated outbuildings and properties are still standing in a clear visual representation of the town's development and its rich nineteenth century character.

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Thirty-Second Annual Report of the State Board of Education, Showing the Condition of the Public Schools of Maryland, For the Year Ending July 31, 1898. Baltimore, MD: Press of King Brothers, 1899.

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Wilcox, Shirley Langdon, ed. 1850 Census Prince George's County, Maryland. Prince GEorge's County Geneological Society, 1978.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

PG 87B-36  
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received

date entered

Aquasco Historic District

Continuation sheet Prince George's County, MD Item number

10

Page 13

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA:

Verbal Boundary Description:

The boundaries of the historic district were drawn along contiguous property lines to include a historically and geographically cohesive district.

The western boundary is the Prince George's and Calvert County line, from the northern edge of the Marcus J. Schmeltz property (Map 180, p. 113) to the southern corner of the Peter W. Compton property (Map 180, p. 44). The northern boundary begins at the northeast corner of parcel 113 and runs along the north and eastern boundaries of that property to the center line of Dr. Bowen Road, thence along the center line of the road to the juncture with parcel 106, and thence running generally east along contiguous property lines to encompass parcels 106, 8699, 69, 70 and 29, then crossing Aquasco Road (Maryland Rt. 381) and continuing generally east along contiguous property lines to encompass parcels 133, 32, 74, and 115. The eastern boundary begins at the juncture of parcel 115 and St. Mary's Church Road and runs west along the center line of that road to the juncture with parcel 128, thence running generally south along the contiguous property lines of parcels 128, 59, and 60, crossing Eagle Harbor Road at the juncture with the John Wesley Church property (Map 182, parcel 57) and continuing south along the contiguous property lines encompassing parcels 57, 88, and 84. The southern boundary runs from the juncture of parcel 84 and Neck Road west, across Neck and Aquasco Roads, to the eastern boundary of parcel 11, and thence around the east, south and west boundaries of parcel 11 and continuing generally north along the contiguous property lines of parcels 11, 101, 9, 39, 8, 7, and 63 to St. Philip's Road, and thence generally west along the center line of St. Philip's Road to the southwest corner of parcel 3, following the contiguous boundary line northwest to encompass parcels 3 (Map 182) and 44 (Map 180), terminating at the Charles County line.



## 9. Major Bibliographical References

PG: 87B-36

See Continuation Sheets Nos. 11 and 12.

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property Approximately 680 acresQuadrangle name Benedict, MarylandQuadrangle scale 1:24000

UMT References

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	Zone	Easting	Northing
C	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
E	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
G	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

B	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
D	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
F	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
H	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Verbal boundary description and justification See Continuation Sheet No. 13.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	n/a	code	county	code
state		code	county	code

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Mark Andrich, Rebecca Bartlett, Suzanne Dawson,  
David Maloney, Krystyna Puc, Traies Roeorganization George Washington University date May 1984

street &amp; number \_\_\_\_\_ telephone \_\_\_\_\_

city or town Washington state District of Columbia

## 12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

☐ national ☐ state ☒ local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER date \_\_\_\_\_

For HCRS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date \_\_\_\_\_

Keeper of the National Register

date \_\_\_\_\_

Attest:



# AQUASCO DIST. No. 8.

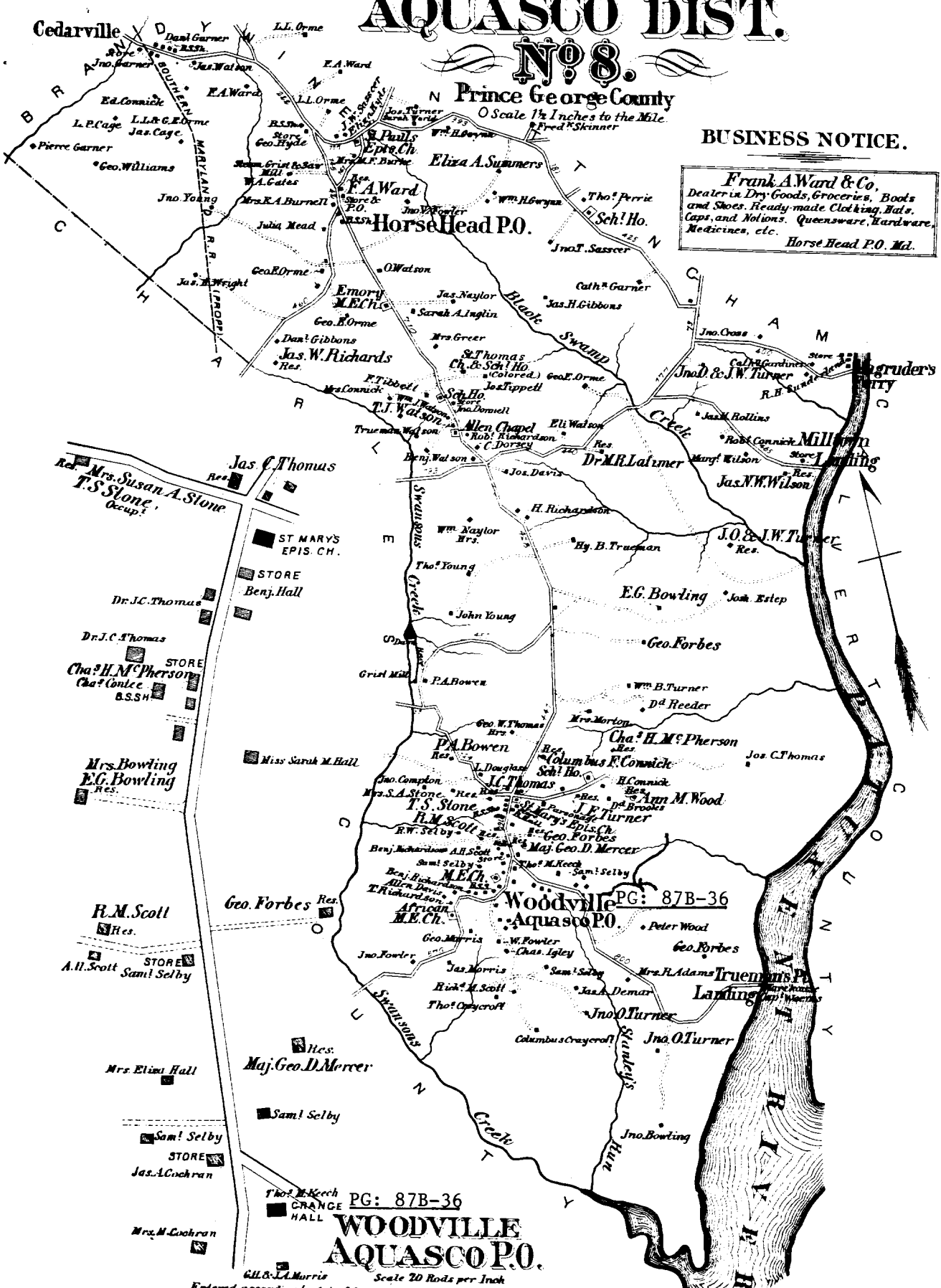
Prince George County

Scale 1 1/2 Inches to the Mile.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

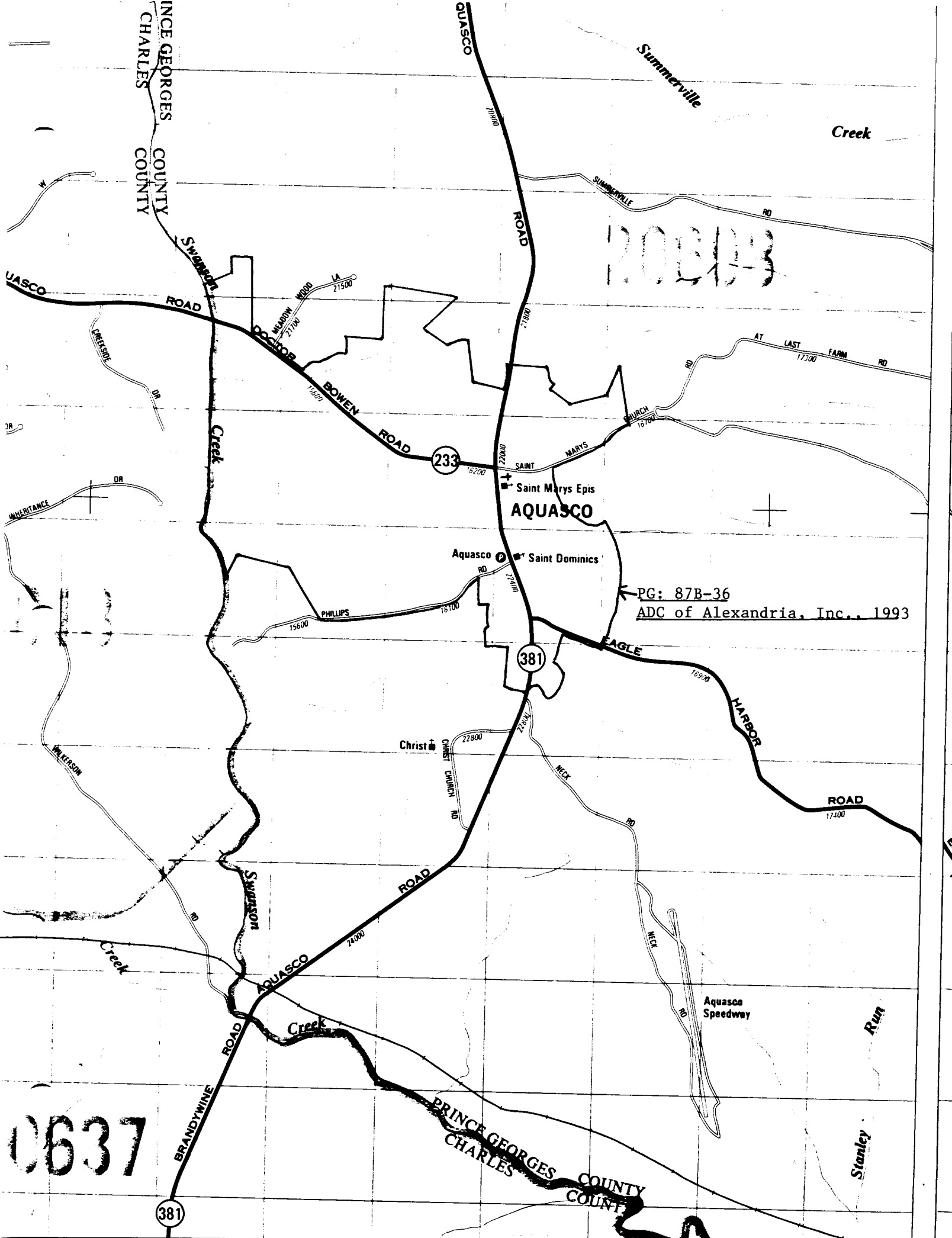
**Frank A. Ward & Co.**  
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Books  
and Shoes. Ready-made Clothing, Hats,  
Caps, and Notions. Queensware, Hardware,  
Medicines, etc.  
Horse Head P.O. Md.

Cedarville



WOODVILLE  
AQUASCO P.O.

Scale 20 Rods per Inch  
Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1878 by G.M. Hopkins, in the Office of the Librarian of Congress at Washington D.C.

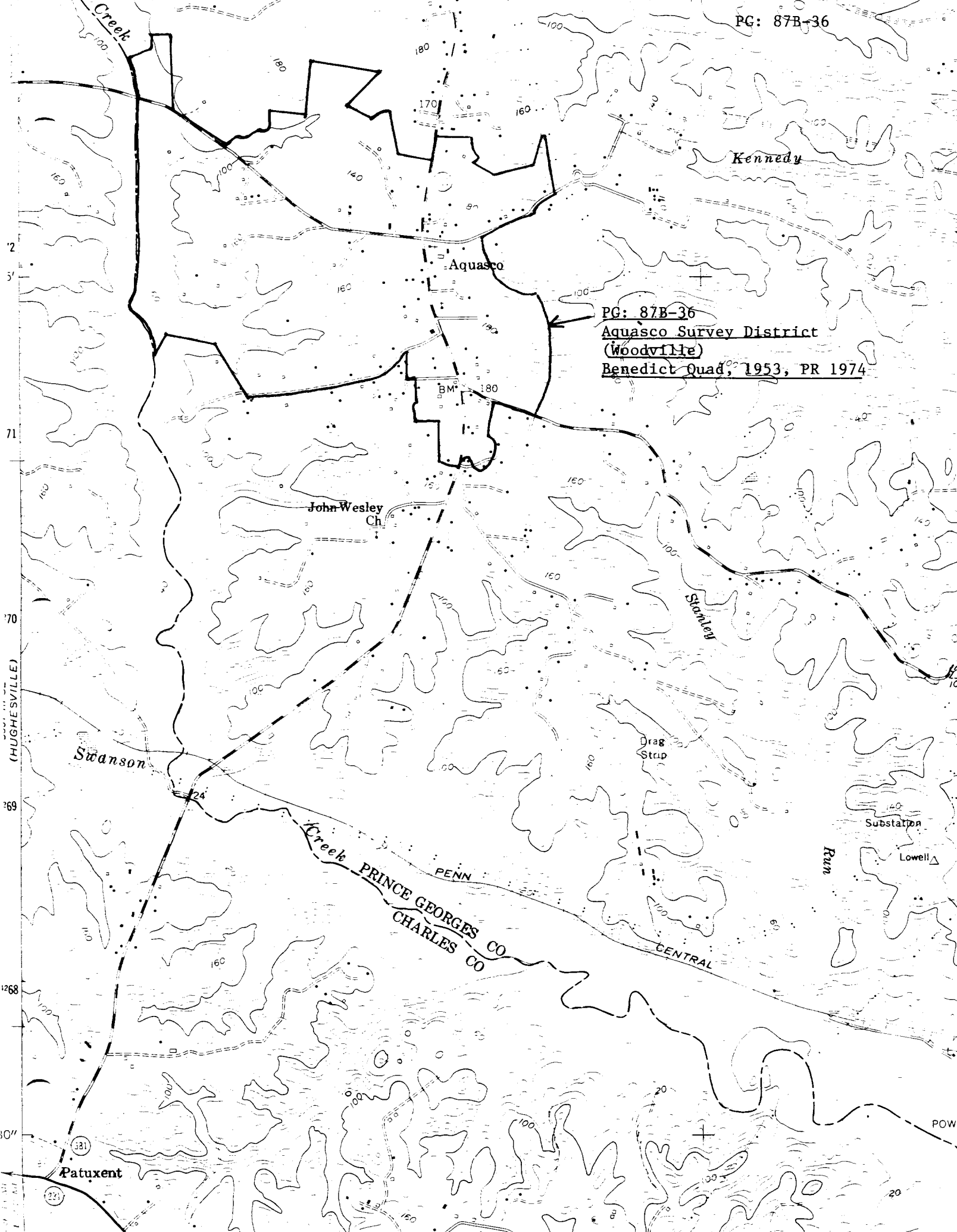


20313

0637

PG: 87B-36  
ADC of Alexandria, Inc., 1993

PG: 87B-36



PG: 87B-36  
Avasco Survey District  
(Woodville)  
Benedict Quad, 1953, PR 1974

Avasco

John Wesley Ch

Swanson

Creek PRINCE GEORGES CO  
CHARLES CO

Patuxent

Substation

Lowell

Run

CENTRAL

POWE



PG: 87B-36

Thomas Kense

22109 Aguiasoc Road

#1





PG: 87B-36

Thomas Konze

32109 Aguesac Road

# 1



PG: 87B-36

Adams - Bowen House  
16002 Mt. Bowen Rd.

~~2~~ 3



PG: 87B-36

Adams - Boxer House  
16002 Dr. Boxer Rd.

# 3



PG: 87B-36

Adams Boxer Stable

1600.2 H. Boxer Road

<sup>#</sup> 3

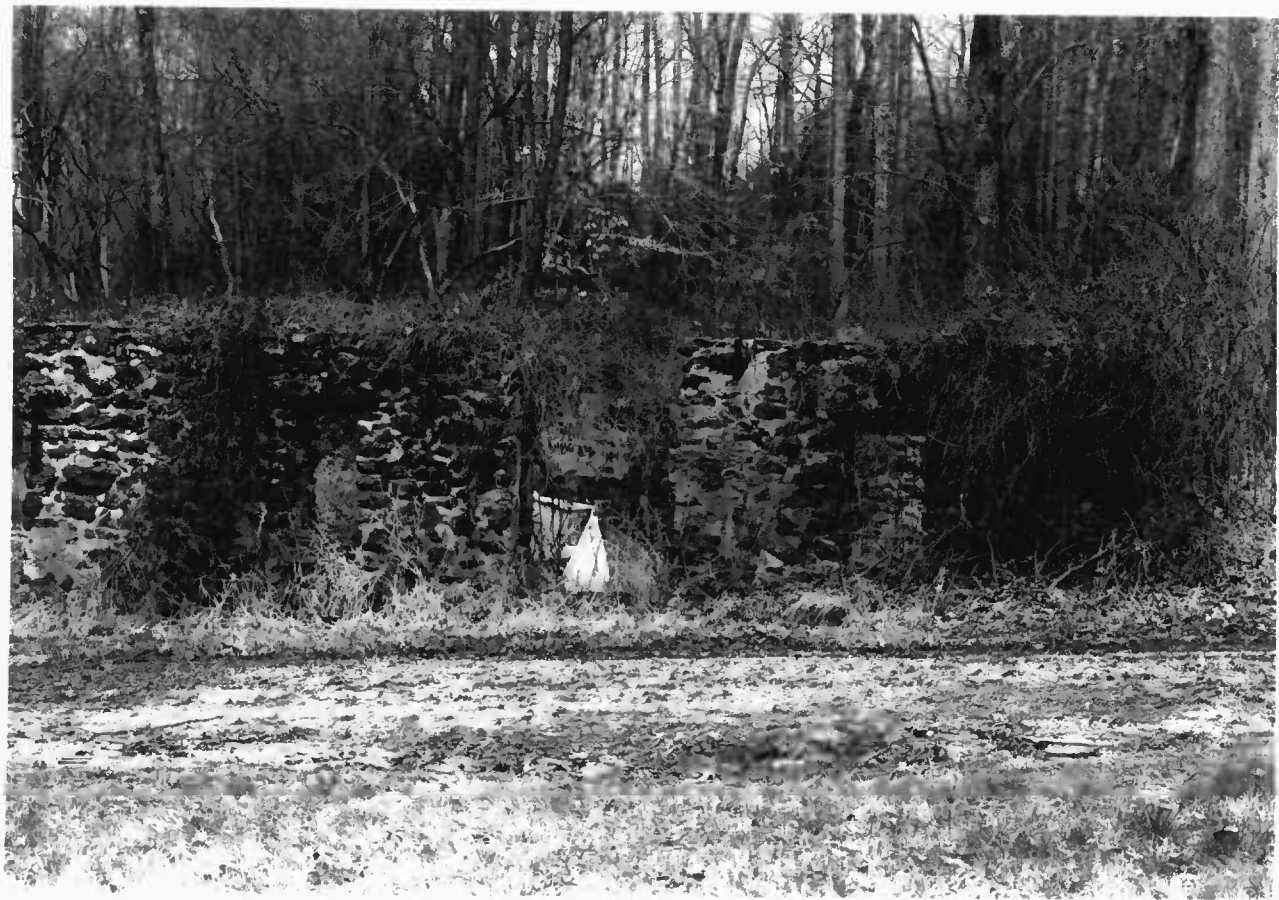




PG: 87B-36

Thomas Great House  
1600 W. Burr Rd.

#4



PG: 87B-36

Aguasco Mui Pains

Map 180 parcel 113

6



PG: 87B-36

P. A. Borden House  
15701 Ar. Borden Rd.

# 7



PG: 87B-36

P. A. Borden checker coop  
15701 Dr. Borden Rd.

#7





PG: 87B-36

Sunnyside

16005 Dr. Bowen Road, Aguascalientes

#9



PG: 87B-36

Kanney's Tobacco Barn  
16005 Dr. Barker Rd.

#9



P6:87B-36

Sunnyside  
16005 St. Buxa Rd.

#9



PG: 87B-36

Young Farmhouse  
22411 Agneswood Rd.

#10





PG: 87B-36

Wilson Kense  
16200 St. Philips Rd.

11



PG: 87B-36

Scott farmhouse  
16000 St. Philips Rd.

#12



PG:87B-36

Selby tobacco barn  
15900 St. Philips Rd.

#13



PG: 87B-36

St. Philip's Chapel site  
16205 St Philip's Rd.

# 14





PG: 87B-36

Cochran - Shiner House

22609 Agnes Rd.

#16



PG: 87B-36

Cochran - Dennis Lense

22609 Agnesco Rd

#16



PG: 87B-36

Lum's Store

22701 Genasco Rd

#17



PG: 87B-36

Mr. Kake Kense  
22705 Cypress Rd

#18





PG: 87B-36

Methodist Episcopal Church Site  
22801 Agassac Rd.



PG: 87B-36

Wood House

22606 Aguares Rd.

#27



PG: 87B-36

William Barker Konec  
22600 Agnasco Rd.

# 28



PG: 87B-36

Villa de Salas

22410 Aguasco Rd.

#29





PG: 87B-36

Villa de Las stable  
22410 Agnesco Rd.

\* 29



PG: 87B-36

Villa de Sales

22410 Aguasco Rd

#29



PG: 87B-36

St. Dominic's Roman Catholic Chapel  
22400 Agasco Rd

#30



PG: 87B-36

Haell Lense

22300 Agnasco Rd.

#32





PG: 87B-36

St. Mary's Chapel

22200 Agnesco Rd.

# 34



PG: 87B-36

St. Mary's Rectory

16305 St. Mary's Church Rd.

#35



PG: 87B-36

J. E. Turner House

16410 St. Mary's Church Rd.

#37



PG: 87B-36

Connick - Glascoe House  
21806 Aguaasco Rd.

#40